#### AROUND THE WHIST TABLE. THE DOCIRINE OF PROBABILITIES AS IT APPLIES TO WHIST.

A Point to Which the Doctrine Has Not Been Applied-Some Results of Play-Short-sulters Again-Inter-city Tourney. Leaving for the present the consideration of results that are largely controlled by the volttion of the players engaged, it may be well to examine some effects which are traceable to probabilities alone, in order to see what limita-

systems of play. For those unfamiliar with the regularity of irregular things this is a difficult subject to unstand. A simple illustration may make it clear: If a person will enter in a note book the last figure of the number of every greenlack that passes through his hands until he has noted a thousand of them he will find that about a hundred of each of the figures 1 to 6 have been put down. To the ignorant mind this is very extraordinary; to the educated mind it would be much more extraordinary if it were not so. There is an old eaying that the most wonderful things in the world are the things that don't happen. The whist player would probably think it the event of his life to and himself without a trump three deals in succession. The machematician would think it most extraordinary if that did not happen to a least a dozen of the whist players throughout

the world every day in the year.

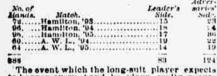
The average rank or value of the cards that will fall into a whist player's hands during a year can be easily calculated; so that the player can tell in a moment whether any given hand is above or below the average; yet it is safe to say that there are not fifty whist players living who could name the exact strength of an average

Whist has been the subject of intricate calculations ever since the days of Hoyle. The indistribution of the suits, the chances of winning the game or the rubber at certain scores, and the probability of finding partner with certain named cards. The most important and vital estion of all has utterly escaped the attention of all the writers on the game for 200 years. Even the usually thorough Dr. Pole never bints at it; and Howell went through a long series of rticles on whist probabilities without mentioning it. In the 218 pages of Pole's "Philosophy of Whist" there are formulas for calculating everything under the sun but the most important of all, the probable number of tricks that can be won in a plain suit and the number that will fall to the trumps.
Upon these two probabilities depend the en-

tire theory and practice of the game of whist, but no writer has even mentioned them. Yet there are those who tell us whist is complete. perfect, and incapable of any advancement beond its present condition, except in such triffing details as the lead of a ten instead of a queen from Q., J., 10; or the fourth best from 10, J., K. Whist was not discovered yesterday, nor will it he fully known to morrow. Ten years from to-day the, may be laughing at the crudeness of our fin de siècle ideas of the game.

Drayson says that the man who plays for the improbable event will win in the exceptional "You must not play a hand on the assumption that something unusual erevails. If you do, you will lose, I once knew a whist player who played a most scientific game, but always lost. His error was in playing a game suited to the unusual rather than to the usual run of the cards."-Art of Practical Whist, p. 79.

The course which Drayson condemns is the one pursued by every long-suit player, Drayson himself included; and the only reason they do not all lose is because all their adversaries make the same error. Ask any long-suit player how the same error. Ask any long-suit player how many tricks he expects himself and his partner to take in a suit which he selects for his original opening, and if he has not read the Sunday Sun he will never acknowledge to less than two or three. Yet in playing for the probability of getting even two tricks he is assuming a tring to te most likely, while the odds are really four to one against it! Here are the exact figures, giving the number of instances in which the origal leader and his partner together got twoor more tricks in the unestablished plain suits that they opened, and the number of times in which y opened, and the number of times in which adversaries took two or more in the same



The event which the long-suit player expects to happen every hand he plays, really occurs only 53 times in 388; but about three times out of five when it does happen the adversaries do what the leader expects to do—win two or more tricks in the suit originally led.

This beings us down to the calculation so long overlooked by writers on whist the probable number of tricks that can be won in a plain suit, however strong or however well supported.

suit, however strong or however well sup-ported.

To ascertain this correctly, the number of tricks that fall to the tramps must first be con-midered. It is very curious that no writer has sver stopped to think of the importance of this question, but there is not a word on the subject in any book on whist ever written.

At least four tricks in every thirteen must contain a trump. Experience shows that an average of 6.1 tricks out of every 13 have at least one trump in them. Here are the fluores least one trump in them. Here are the figure

these articles:	mis that have	been kon	nyzed in
Match.	Number of Tru	mp Tricks.	Per Cent.
Ham., 1893	470 out of	1000	50
Ham., 1894	Ass out of	1218	40%
Hain., 1895	bel out of	1245	400
A. W. L., 1894	340 out of	780	40
A. W. J., 1895	385 out of	hit t	41514
Total	H270 mut at	tout abo	

If the total number of tricks containing at least one trump, 2,379, is divided by the total number of hands, 388, the result will be 6,1 tricks out of every thirteen. The percentage in each of these five matches is remarkably close. The larger proportion in the first match is due to the fact that the players were unusually sly in leading trumps, so that most of them made separately. The largest number was ten tricks in one hand. w, if an average of 6.1 tricks in every hand

tricks in one hand.

Now, if an average of 6.1 tricks in every hand fall to the trumps, there are only 6.9 tricks left to be divided among the three plain suits, which is about two and a third tricks for each suit. Owing to the fact that there are many opportunities to discard suits not prignally led, there are proportionately more tricks taken in the suits that are opened before any discards can take place. In these 38s hands there were 14st plain-suit leads—29s from unestablished suits, forty-five from established suits, and five from short suits. In these 34s plain-suit, 845 tricks were won without trumping, by all the players combined. This is an average of 2,4 tricks were won without trumping, by all the players combined. This is an average of 2,4 tricks, which would give an average of two and a quarter tricks each for them.

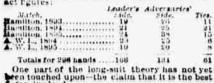
So the average expectation in a plain suit originally led is only 2,4 tricks, which must be distributed between the four players at the table. Of these, the adversaries will get about half These are the each figure as the stable.

Of these, the adversaries will These are the exact figures:	get about half		
Tricks won to Leader.  208 unostablished suits 100 40 secublished suits 57 b short suits 1	Diriner, Advers		
Totals 284	144 413		

This shows that the leader and his partner won 428 tricks to their adversaries' 417. This reduces the combined expectation of the leader and his partner to one and one-fifth tricks in each plant suit. The proportion between the leader and his partner being 284 to 144, or almost two to one, the leader's expectation is only eight-tenths of a trick, and his partner's four-tenths.

Now, if Drayson is correct in saying that the Now, if Drayson is correct in saying that the player who plays for the improbable event will win in the executional case, i... long-suit player who opens his hand on the assumption that he is going to win two or three tricks in any suit in which he has not both are and king "must lose," because the probability is that he will get only eight-tenths of a trick on the average. If he plays on the probability is that his partner may be strong, which is one of the greatest delications of the long-suit game, he is playing on a still more improbable theory, and will sin only in a still more exceptional case, for his partner's expectation in any prain suit is less than half a trick.

If he plays on the probability that he and h s partner will get more tricks out of the unestab-lished suit than the adversaries will, he is still further at sea, because the leader and his part-ner logether get more tricks than their adver-saries in only 103 metances out of 208, while their adversaries get the best of it 134 times, the remaining 61 being a tie. Here are the ex-act feures:



persons are experimenting with the short-suit game without having the slightest idea of its principles. A correspondent in Bridgeport sends the following hand as an example of how short-suit play lost five tricks, and says that this disastrous result has been much commented on. On the original play the long-suiter opened his ten of diamonds. His partner, having a card of recentry in another suit and four trumps, won the trick and led the trumps. The alleged long-suiter then borrowed a leaf from the short-suit manual and finessed the trump jack. But for this entirely unwarranted finesse, the score would be eleven tricks for the long-suit play. The alleged short-suiters played the hand thus:

A—B are partners against Y—Z. Z dealt and turned the heart 4. The underlined card wins the trick, and the card under it is the next one led. tions these probabilities put upon any and all

TRICK.		Y	В	z	
1	10 0	3 .	2 4	Je	
2	.7	A Q	<b>▲</b> 8	A 2	
8	49	A A	A J	. 5	
4	20	9 0	A .	8 .	
8	V 5	4 .	7 .	Q.	
6	70	60	Qo	8 0	
7	OJ	6 .	5 4	K.	
8	40	02	.3 0	90	
9,	50	40	07	<b>\$10</b>	
10	OK	♥3	Ø A	04	
11	100	0.0	♥10	OQ	
12	10	43	0 9	. K	
13	K ◊	44	AO	V B	

Trick 1.—In the words of our correspondent, "It supposed the spade ten was a "strengthener," so he passed it." It will be welcome news to many poor whist players that an acc can be "strengthened." It is usually good for a trick on the first round of a short suit. Will it be good for two tricks after it has been "strengthened?"

good for two tricks after it has been "strengthened?"

Trick 4.—Y does not care for one adversary to trump and the other to discard, so he leads up to the declared weakness in spales. At this stage of the game B might have read his partner for a long diamond suit, and have led trumps, which could have saved three tricks. He evidently confuses the short suit with the ruffing game. Ruff [and honors] died just 160 years ago, and it is too late to revive it now, even in Bridgeport.

Tricks 5. 8, 7.—This is great sport. It reminds one of the good old duffer games of long ago.

Trick 9.—It has just occurred to B that he might save his ace of diamonds by leading trumps.

triings.

This hand was placed in a tray among some others and given to the short-suit team of the Manhattan Whist Club. This is how they played A.—R's cards:

TRICK.	A	Y	В	z
1	4.9	<b>♦</b> 3	4 J	4 K
2	10 0	3 •	A .	K .
8	OJ	72	07	04
4	OK	♡3	0.8	08
8	♥ 5	0.6	V A	QQ
G	20	6 0	AO	80
7	K Ø	4 4	Qø	9 ◊
8	JO	6 4	3 ◊	<b>4</b> 2
D	100	9 4	48	4 5
10	7 0	4 4	2 •	& 1O
11	5 ◊	<b>A</b> 6	5 .	8 .
12	4.0	# Q	7 •	J .
13	<b>4</b> 7	4 A	♥10	Q •

A good short-suit player is very averse to leading a singleton unless he has at least five trumps. This objection is based on the fact that if the singleton is a strengthener, and gives the partner a good finesse, the suit cannot be led again, and all the advantage of the fine-se may be lost. For this reason A selects the club suit in preference to the spale. It may be remarked that Y, with his weak trumps, should play acceeded that Y, with his weak trumps, should play acceeded that Y, with his weak trumps can estimate the roma a long suit, which is not the case here.

Trick it.—This is an excellent example of how accurately short-suit players can estimate the contents of each other's hands, just from the drop. It knows A has no more spales, not even the jack, for if he had that card he would have led it spades, and not clubs. A has not five trumps, or he would have led the singleton. Of his remaining eleven cards two may be clubs, four may be trumps, and ive at least must be diamonds. If A is not strong in diamonds, there is netting in the hand but the diamond, there is netting in the hand but the diamond, there is netting in the hand but the diamond tensee in B's own hand. All these considerations point to the lead of the trump. A's messe of the trump fack is here quite legitimate. If Y wins, and returns his partner's suit, A makes a small trump.

OUR PROBLEMS. No answer yet to the question: "Is a trump worth a trick, or more, or less?"
The solution to the problem given on the first is to lead trumps twice. This will force two discards from E. and will compel him either to make some clubs good in S's hand or to establish a suit in N's hands, if N, by beginning with either of his plain suits, allows S to get into the lead the problem cannot be solved. If N begins with a trump, S discarding one of his acces, and N then leads the unblocked suit, the problem cannot be solved, because E can discard one of his clubs. Several answers missed this point.

Hearts trumps, N to lead, and N and S to take all six tricks. No answer yet to the question: "Is a trump

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	٠	•	S		+	
• •		1		*	*	
	+	+		*	*	-
	4	*		0	¢	
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0	0	0		5	1	•
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7	1	(LL)	١.	000		
1	34	W	+	000	0	

THE INTER-CITY TOURNEY. The short-suit team from the Manhatian Whist Club have now made a clean sweep of everything in Brooklyn, and are in first place for team points, for tricks, and for individual scores. They were very carcless about tricks list week when playing against clubs they were ahead of. Nothing but their system saved them from a heavy loss. They made live below the

e-Trucky.						
Eank. Club.	Pins.	Minus.	Point			
1 Manhattan	24	0.0	10			
1 Manhattan. 2 Ridge 1 Union League	13	***	7			
3 Union League	11	**	:01			
4 Athletic	11	**	7			
6 Park	11		7			
A . Park	11	14	N			
7 Lincoln. 6 Continental	15	**	71			
B. Continental	13		131			
9 Knickerbocker	6	**	7			
10 Carleton		.11	15			
11 trving.		7	201			
12 Midwood		v	- 6			
15 ittdgewood		1.7	2			
TALL SELECT CITY CANADAL	** - * - * - * - * · · · · · · · · · · ·	80	241			
15 Unattached	11111111111	32	- 5			

The top score, N and S, in the Brooklyn compass whist match last Monday was made by Weems and Newman, 9 plus: Langmuir and Stilles, 14 plus, E and W. The individual scores stand! Taylor, 163; Baker, 85; Howe, 70; Joseph-

Harvey McCay has backed out of his challenge Harvey McCay has backed out of his challenge to the Manhattans. The challenge read: "We think your short-suit system will never win." The Manhattans it ought it would and accepted the challenge, stipulating of course, that if it was the system and not the club, that was challenged, the Baltimoreans should play the long-suit system against it. McCay now writes: "We will not be dictated to as to how we will play." The absurdity of claiming the short-ant system is not so good as the long, and yet deciming to play the long against the short, is apparent.

The long-suiters who have been howling for a

The long-sulters who have been howling for a The long-sulters who have been howling for a match between the two systems had their curiosity gratified in Bosion last week. Hecker, Howell, Clay, and Bouve played a twenty-four-hand dumicate match against the cream of Boston's long-sulters and best them 17 tricks. This is in the proportion of 34 to a league match, or five better than the best on record (st. Paul vs. fergus Falls). The short suits also made the top score in the compass whist match for the fifth time in succession, and Becker's Library team won the V-P trophy from Fisher Ames's own club at Newton.

## For Voters Who Can't Read.

From the Plorida Citizen.

years ago, when the Ladies' Golf Union of Great Britain was formed, although the men had me! in the open championships since 1860, and the amateurs since 1886. "Place aux dames," however, has been the motto of the United States Golf Association. The recognition of the women golfers was simultaneous with the establishment of the amateur and open championships, so all the lists will begin with the records of 1895. In 1893 the first tournament for the championship of Great Britain was won by Lady Margaret Scott, and she has re-



ANNA HOWLAND PORD.

of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, who won the title at the Meadowbrock Hunt Club, where the first tournament was held last November. The special prize was a silver cup, presented by W. H. Sands and R. D. Winthrop, which was won outright. This season's tournament will be under new conditions and for a trouby to be the perpetual en blem of the championship, which will remain in the custody of the club of which the winner is a member, until won by a member of another club.

The trophy is a silver wase presented to the United States Golf Association by Robert Cox, M. P. for the Southern district of Edinburgh, to be held in perpetuity as the championship emblem, subject only to the condition that the first competition should be held on the course of the Morris County Golf Club. He is an enthusiastic colfer, and during a visit at John M. Chapman's home in Morristown last summer conceived the idea of presenting a trophy to be the perpetual insignia of the women's championship. The motives which inspired him were his appreciation of the beauty of the course, his enthusiastic regard for the ability of the women who had created such a fine golfing club, and the sentimental interest he had in the growth of golf in the United States.

At the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, in February, Mr. Cox's gift was formally accepted and a suitable acknowledgment is now being engrossed on vellum, in the style of the deed of gift forwarded from Scotland, which will be sent to the donor.

The wase is finished and has been photographed for THE SUN. The trophy is a graceful Etruscan design, about twenty-four inches high and six inches in diameter. The base is about ten inches in diameter, treated in enamel in the coloring of some of the deep-toned green and purple Scotch plaids, relieved on the face by a reproduction of the seal of St. Andrew's in the form of an antique silver coin. Around the base, in simple and unobtrusive text, is the inscription showing the origin of the trophy. The stem of the

and unontrusive text, is the inscription showing the origin of the trophy. The stem of the vase rises from a cluster of thistle leaves, in the natural tones of slivery green, with here and there a thistle bloom.

The leaves are all separately made and applied in graceful treatment. Just above the leaves the sliver, which is the basis of the tophy, shows to a modest extent; and above the open sliver work is a panel, which on the obverse shows, in delicate painting on enamel, St. Andrew's easile. The sime panel, on the reverse, shows The Pends, or ancient gateway, at, St. Andrew's easile. The sime panel, on the reverse, shows The Pends, or ancient gateway, at, St. Andrew's easile. The sume panel, on the reverse, shows The Pends, or ancient gateway, at, St. Andrew's. Thistic leaves make a band around the vase between the two panels, and above the panel and at the mouth of the wase is a band in dark plaid enamel, in which are inserted togaz catragarms, making a brilliant contrast with the green and purple tone of the trophy. An ciongated, bell-shaped cap surmounts the vase, in which is introduced a panel showing the figure of a woman golf player in the act of driving, chal in a castume in barmony with the color treatment, and on the reverse a small bit of St. Andrew's in a similar tanel. An enamel band around the bell-shaped cap contains oval-shaped caps cannot be succeeded in the colors.

The arms or handless of the vase are graceful and artistic, reaching from the cap to the loss and decorated on three sides with a dainty design, alternate the tile leaves, and bloom. The case will be of mahogany. A silver molet will be placed on the one solution for inscriptions

ase will be of mahogany. A silver tablet will be placed on the case, sultable for inscriptions of the result of competitions. The trophy be completed in time for the opening of



THE WOMEN'S GOLF TROPHY

A VASE THAT REPRESENTS THE NATIONAL GHAMPIONSHIP.

At a Date to Be Fixed, the Contest Will Be Held at the Morris County Golf Club—The Donor a Member of Parliament—Conditions for the Annual Tournament.

Championship tournaments for the women players were only organized in England three years ago, when the Ladies' Golf Union of Great Better of the State of

### THE TRUE OF THE BEARD.

The Learned Barber's Hints to Shavers No Reason to Fear Safety Razors,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A banquet at which the guests, without exception, all were pointed beards was recently given in New York. The object of this reunion of bearded citizens was to protest against erroneous insinuations published in a journal some days before, and to prove that the beard trimmed à la Duc de Guise has lost nothing of its popularity among men of fashion. Certainly the spectacle of twenty-three gentlemen at table, all with beards cut alike, was not wanting in originality, and that dinner should not be allowed to pass without notice. But it is to be regretted that the guests did not for this occasion appear in the court costume of the sixteenth century, in tead of the monotonous black coat. That would have made the thing more picturesque and contributed to the revival, at least for one evening, of the famous feasts which Henri III. used to give to his courtiers and with which the old engravings have made us familiar.

After the dessert several gentlemen spoke

in defence of the pointed beard and gave a history of it. For a long time this form of beard was believed to have first appeared in the reign of the Valois. But since the dis covery in Asia of old bas-reliefs, it is clear that the Assyrian priests had their faces ornamented with heards cut in this fashion, in order to enhance their sacerdotal dignity. This beard question is as old as the world, and yet it is not thoroughly understood even

at the present time. Few people are aware of the fact that, properly speaking, there can be no

This beard question is as old as the world, and yet it is not theroughly understood even at the present time. Few people are aware of the fact that, properly speaking, there can be no fashion for the cut of the beard. In assumen as the features of men are infinitely varied, it is impossible to reader them harmonious with one and the same form of heard. In France, with the excention of a new members of the aristocratic circles in Paris who through captrice are alwars on the hunt for some new fancy, which is generally distincuished by its ecce articlety only, most individuals of the sterner sex adopt the style of beard that best suits their faces. Among the also members of the Chamber of Departies whose faces are erranmented with capillary vegetation, we find examples of all the known styles pointed heards, square beards, oval heards, forked beards, and beards like collars. The latter style was very common in the United States twenty years ago, and it still remains in favor in some of the philanthrops: Peter Cooper and the crainer produced in this way. People who knew them must remember how that form of beard gave to the ensemble of their faces ormanented in this way. People who knew them must remember how that form of beard gave to the ensemble of their factures a markel air of kindiness.

The invention of the mechanical razor, or safety razor, as it is called, which permits the most inexperienced person to polish his chin without any pain and accident, is bound, when it comes more into use, to reduce conditioning the receints of the American Figaros. It will be to their facters to be their heards grow. The trimming of learness in order to preserve elegates of form exacts great our and frequent operations, which in the end will be most problem to great any and in this way they will be able to recisabilish the equitions of their feature. But, in order to have been always and easily the hand also their style of operation. It is not accessing when you have to embellish the chairs and the department of the problem o

consideration the ameliorations that I have just mentioned, they will have nothing to fear from the safety razor. On the contrary, the trins of the heir and of the beard heing an asthetic science, the trade of the hairdresser will become more advanced, until it takes eknowledged rank among the artistic profes-

HARMS MUST PAY FOR HIS FUN. He Found \$50,000 of Stolen Gold, Had a

Good Time with It, and Is Now in Jall. The tramp Harms, or Carl Heremann, which appears to be his real name, who found \$59,000 in gold coin beside the railroad track near Sacramento, Cal., fifteen months ago, and spent \$40,000 of it in San Francisco in about a year, as told last week in Tan Sun, has been held in \$3,000 ball to stand trial in the Superior Court at Sacramento for grand larceny. Although Harms spent his money in a most lavish man-ner, giving large amounts to friends and setting up several men in business, none of his benefi-claries came to his assistance to rescue him from prison by offering ball for him, and Harms is now confined in a cell in the State prison. He took his desertion by his fair-weather friends philosophically, merely remarking that it was the way of the world.

liarms, it may be remembered, was tramping over the railroad ties toward Sacramento in November, 1894, and camped over night in a piece of woods a few miles outside of Sacra-mento. That night a train was robbed, and \$00,000 in gold coin was taken from the Wells-Fargo express car. The robbers buried \$50,000 of their plunder near the track, and the next morning Harms found it. He reburied part of it and carried the rest to Sacramento. Then he went to San Francisco and lived high. He had previourly spent two fortunes, being at one time a prosperous merchant in New York, and he brock how to get the worth of his money. When, after fifteen months, detectives discovered him as the finder of the train robbers' nituder, all but \$5,000 of the money was gone. Harms was brought us incourt at Sacramento inst week, charged under the law which makes it a felony to appropriate money known or believed to be stolen without making any attempt to find the owner. A notable file star of his examination was the brincing from Site prison of one of the bandirs who robbed the train, the only one standards and have the prison of one of the bandirs who robbed the train and then berief the treasure, and how they returned later and lanted for the train and then berief the train and the train and the berief to the train and the train and the berief the train and the train and the train and the train and the berief that the designer's dea was more to express the value in the artistic execution of detait rather than cumbrous and heavy rehef work.

John M. Crapman is the create around the details of the train-fer and in designing the troby, the United States Golf Association presented a silver-mounted cleek to Mr. Chapman on Wednesday. The club is a bandsome orangement, the inscription reading, "Presented to John M. Chapman, leg., by the United States Golf Association in approximation of the star of the train and the train of the train and the train of the star of the train and the train and the train and the prison to remain the create of the star of the train and the train and the train and the prison to the star of th previously spent two fortunes, being at one time a prosperous merchant in New York, and he

# PATRIOTIC GLASSWARE. INSTRUCTIVE DESIGNS THAT WERE

Teneup Pintes with Patriotic Bestgue Baron Stiegel and His Glass Works at Manhelm, Pa. The Bunker Hill Monu-ment and Steamboat Patterns in Glass.

Many of us can remember the curious little glass cup plates of our grandmothers, on which the partly emptied teacups were placed to avoid soiling the table cloth while the tea was cooling in the saucers; for in olden times it was considered quite proper to drink from the saucers, and the custom prevailed in all classes of society. Then, at a later day, when the good housewife began to look upon saucer-drinking as bad form in table etiquette, we can recall these same diminutive teacup plates, both in glass and china, doing duty as receptacles for preserves, butter, and pickles. Fifty or sixty years ago every well-stocked china closet or glass cuppoard could boast of a supply of these utensils in a variety of designs and colors, Some were made of plain, transparent glass, and others were apalescent or milky, ribbed in concentric circles and ornamented on the rings with floral designs, scroll work, and stars, About the year 1840 the glass manufacturers introduced a new style of decoration, which met with n uch favor, consisting of devices of patriotic or historical character, and such patterns are now in great demand a nong collectors and curiosity hunters.

During the Clay and Harrison campaigns class cup plates with log cabin designs and alleged portrait busts of the Presidential candidates were exceedingly popular, and even nov they are occasionally met with at country sales



BUNKER BULL MONEMENT DESIGN in second-hand china shors. To meet the increasing demand for such wares the range of decorative subjects was extended to include historical monuments, noted steamships, and public buildings. The majority of these de signs came, doubtless, from England, but it is probable, judging from the intimate knowledge of political and historical events which they indicate, that some of them originated in tols country. Yet It is not an easy matter post tively to assign any of them to a particular factory, since they seem to bear no marks by which they can be identified. I know that certain forms of glassware with American devices were made at the old Kensington Glass Works in Philadelphia, as I have seen a plat flask or bettle with a relief head of Washington, accommanied by the names of Adams and Jefferson, and bearing on the opposite side a design of the American ragie, the name of the Philadelphia manufactory, and the date of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence (not the date of production), July 3, A. D. 1770. Other examples, bearing a head of Gen. Taylor and ratrictle emblems, which are quite common, may have been, and probably were, produced at the same place.

The first successful glass works of any consequence in the Intel States were established at Manheim, Lameaster county, Pa., by Baron Henry William Stegel, about the year 1771, and several excellent examples of his work, consisting of richy colored books and golders, pessessing the clear, resonant ring of the line t vices were made at the old Kensington Glass



CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON DESIGN.

chancellor livingston design.

same name. He was also a prominent ironmaster, and quaint little slove of his manufacture are still in existence. In 1772, at the
height of his prosperity, he design of a consideration of the namual payment there are of
one red rose. It was demanded but twice-during
the Baron's iffetime, but recently the custom has
been revived by some of his descendants. The
celebration of the Feed of Boses in the month
of June is an event of great interest which attracts walespread attention and draws crowds
of people from the surrounding country and
neighboring towns. In his paintest ships the
Baron lived in considerable nome and spherdor. He erected a fine, large mansten in the
midst of extensive grounds, and as he rode
home at sumest, after spending the day in surcrinteading his various enterprises, he was
accustomed to be said that he was soon afterward
cast into prison for dela. The old street
house, built of red and black bricks, is still
standing in the heart of the town, and some of
the hand-milited lintch tiles from one of the freplaces any be seen in the reoms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.

The Whitney Glass Works of Glasshore, N,
J., were established in 1775, and while we have
no knowledge that stricles were made there
with patriotic American, design, other than
what were known as Jenny Lad bettles, it is
guite prolesiale that stricles were made there
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what were known as Jenny Lad bettles, it is
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with patriotic American, design, other than
what were known as Jenny Lad bettles, it is
guite prolesiale that stricles were made there
and therefore the dates with are occasionally found on them do not have reference to



HENRY CLAY CUP PLATE. the time of their production, but relate to the subjects which they are intended to illustrate. One of these commemorates "Bunker Hill bat-tle, fought June 17, 1775," in which engage-ment the gallant tien, Warren fell. The cen-One of these commemorates "Bunker Hill battle, fought June 17, 1775," in which engagement the gallant Gen. Warren fell. The central design is an obelisk-shaped structure, purely conventional, supposed to represent the
celebrated monument, which was creeted on
the site of the battle just sixty-eight years
after vard, the corner stone having less lind
on the fifteth anator-sary of the event, eighteen
years before, by tien, Lafayette, who in 1825
was making a tour of the United States. At
the laying of the corner stone in that year and
at the macelling of the monument in 1835,
Damel Webster was the orator of the day.

The Harrison campaign of 1840 was responsible for at least two similar designs in glass,
one representing the Log Cabba and Hard; ider
device, the other a partrait of Gen. William
Jenry Harrison binself in uniform, and among
other conceits of the glass makers was an lix
bottle, or stand, made in the form of a frontier dweiling, the birthphase of "Tipoccanos."

During or shortly after the polithed campaign of 1844 a Henry Clay souvent appeared
in glass, bearing an alleged portrait hust of the
American statesman which, with greater probability, might have served as a likeness of
Julius Casar; yet the name which surrounded

the profile was sufficient to enable it to pass among the people as a satisfactory representation of their popular leader.

There was also a series of steamboat designs, inscribed with the names of illustrious Americans. One of the rarest of these shows a sidewheel vessel, fixing the American colors, on the paddlebox of which appears a large F, while from one of the masts houts a flag carrying the initials it, F, and above the design eccurs the name "Benjamin Franklin," in large letters. The border of this plate has an effective frested appearance, produced by a close setting of they not, raised on the under side, forming a ground on which are distributed patriotic emblems—stars, anchors, and the American engle, itselonging to the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the same set is a "Chancellor in the control of the control o



BUNDAMIN FRANKLIN PLATE.

Livingston, design with a similar face effect isorder which is relieved with decorative details, such as segoil work, hearts, stars, and the national shield. In the centre, in capital letters, the little is inscribed. Robert R. Livingston was Chanceller of the State of New York from 1777 to 1801, and he it was who administered the eath of office to fen, Washington when he was inaugurated President in 1789. Mr. Livingston was one of the committee of five which drafted the Declaration of Independence, and he was afterward associated with Robert Fulton in his steamboat enterprises. Similar series of designs was produced by English potters in duck blue color, learing the words. Troy Line, "Union Line." Ac.

Thus it is seen that not only in china, but also in glass, was perpetuated the memory of peany of the prominent events of history. The producers of pottery and glassware of half a century and more ago introduced in their decorative treatment an instructive feature which might be revived with profit by the manufacturers of the present day.

The illustrations for this paper have been made from original examples in the collection of the Rev. F. E. Snow of Guifford, Conn.

### WEALTH AND THE PRESIDENCY. Money Not Necessarily on Element in the

uccess or Fallure of a Candidate, In one of the vaudeville entertainments nonular a few years ago one of the performers first used, with great success, this expression: "There is no use talking; most of these rich persons are wealthy." A similar conclusion was long ago reached by some politicians who objected to candidates, either affluent in cir-cumstances or possessed of what some English novelists have called "a modest competence." In the early years of the republic, when party feeling ran much higher than it does to-day and Presidential campaigns, protracted for six months or more, were made up largely of an interchange of personalities between the two

in the Republican National Convention of In the Republican National Convention of that year the California delegates favored the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and were among his most ardent and effective superters. Disentifaction with the Republican teket in that contest led to such a entiring down of the Republican lead in the State that but for a Democratic defection in the city of San Francisco California would have been less to the Republican party. In the Presidential entopying of 1880 the California delegates to the Democratic 4 convention presented a candidate of their own for the Presidency in Judge Stephen J. Field, and the autoparance at the close of the centest between Gen. Hanco k and Gen. Garfield of the Morey letter, so called, relating to Chinese labor, so stirred the voters of California that though there was a groundswell toward the Remolicinus in that year, tien. Hancock carried the State by a majority of 39 votes, the circtors being divided between the two parties.

In Set California Republicans were for Mr. Blaine in consequence of the resistion which he

AN IMPERFORABLE TIRE. IT ENABLES THE WHEELMAN TO RIDE OVER TACKS WITH IMPUNITY. A Steel Device Which Protects the Inner Rubber Tire Absolutely from All Rough and Sharp Objects Encountered on the Rond-Also a Boon to the Fat Rider. To the mind of a bicycle enthusiast the most inpleasant incident of wheeling to the occa-



inne more to OUTER RUBBER TIRE WOODEN RIM 4 THE NEW TIRE.

sional walk home, through sand or mud, from

maintained that when an unobjectionable non-puncturable tire should be invented wheeling

would become the ideal form of locomotion.

There is reason to believe that a New York man has solved the problem of this ideal loco-

motion. That man is Harry C. Dean, who

lives at his country place in Astoria and has

an office in Warren street, just west of Broad-way. Mr. Dean is a graduate of Heidelberg,

and a civil engineer. He is the son of the late

isane W. Dean, who, a few years ago, was engaged extensively in bridge building in South

America. The son worked with his father. Returning from South America, young Mr.

Pean engaged in the wholesale wine business

in Warren street, from which he retired about

Mr. Dean is a member of Cor.pany H. Ser-

enth Regiment, and niways has been inter-

some distant point on a country road, owing to the puncturing of one or both of the tires. Bicycle makers a. d bicycle riders always have

ested in athletics, especially wheeling. He has been one of those often afflicted with a punctured tire. In speaking of his last experience of the kind he said:

"It was one fearfully hot day last spring. I had started for a long ride from Astoria, When about fifteen miles from home my trout wheel went down, the tire punctured clear through. There was nothing left for me to do but but the to home. The further I walked the botter and the madder I got. When I reached home I swore that I'd have a tire which couldn't be poked full of holes, and which, at the same time, should have all the resiliency of the regular tires. Then I went to work. The result is that I have rigged up what I know it a tire which carnot be punctured, and which, I believe, has even more resiliency than the plain rubber tires." Mr. Dean showed his invention. As the

illustration shows, it is a band of steel places

riveted together. The plates are of about the thickness of heavy manila paper, and are made of the steel used in clock springs. They months or more, were made up largely of an interchange of personalities between the two parties, the possession of wealth by a candidate was regarded as a stre milication of his unitations, and the absence of wealth was by many earnest and viagrous support. The claim was frequently made by excited adversarles that a particular candidate, unmany on the opposition of the control o are three-quarters of an inch wide. Each plate is a segment of a circle. Near the edge

Fig. 1. The standard size of the shield end of the special proposes and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts.

It is a first the light plant which the special proposes and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts.

It is a first the light plant which the special consideration of the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts.

It is the light plant was proposed and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts.

It is light plant was finded as the special cannot be supposed to the service of the servic

touch the ground. Finally the steel is inches corrosive.

The standard size of the shield is 1% inches wide. Three equipped with the shields weigh one half a pound more than the ordinary tire, it is Mr. Dean's purpose to mainfacture tires. It is Mr. Dean's purpose to mainfacture tires for carriages, too. The e. of course, will be heavier than the bicycle tires. The invention is thoroughly protected by patents.

## FXILED BY A THREAT.

The Man Who Made the Threat Always Keeps His Word. From the Washington Post,

ther countest between deet. Hanco k and Gen. Garfield, and the supercause at the close of the
contest between Gen. Hanco k and Gen. Garfield of the Mercy letter, so called, relating to
Chinese later, so strived the voters of Callforms that though there was a groundswell
Hancock carried the State ho a majority of 30
votes, the electors being divided between the
two parties.

In 884 California Republicans were for firBlaine in consequence of the position
and the California Democratis were for senator Thorman in consequence of the position
of the Chinese. California vote has been been considered and the conline to the Chinese. California vote has been dead of the latter told
form was the only State which gave him its
multi-old supercal the meanant of Mr.
Hanne by the Republicans and the indigree
of the Democratic to nominate Mr. Thurman was
reflected in 8,000 Republican majority in Califormin in consequence of the position which
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